

The Sentinel is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, \$4.00
For one month, 1.00
For two months, 2.00

We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

LATEST NEWS BY EXPRESS.

From Washington.

From late Washington despatches we copy the following:
A long Cabinet session was held Friday, and report says a rather stormy one. The President's reconstruction policy is understood to have been discussed in all its length and breadth, and his determination to adhere to it and to carry it out regardless of opposition or consequences, emphatically announced.

Mr. Greer, of the original South Carolina delegation, is in the city, and reports affairs progressing in that State to the satisfaction of every one. Governor Perry has been well received by the people of the State, and Mr. Greer knew nothing of the reported collision between the civil and military authorities until he read it in the radical papers of the North. He pronounced it a fabrication throughout.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will issue no more greenbacks at present, nor will he ask a loan from the National Bank; but with the receipts from internal revenue, from customs and from the issue of certificates, he will be able to make both ends meet until after the meeting of the next Congress.

Agents are here from the large cities advocating the issue of more currency, but the Secretary is decidedly opposed to any such measure, or to borrowing any more money if he can possibly avoid it. This will prevent sudden fluctuations and the expansion of prices, which would inevitably be the result of a further issue of currency.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme bench, returned to the city on Friday from Georgia, where he has been for some time looking after his property interests.

From the Southwest.

A despatch from Cairo, dated the 11th instant, says:

Eighteen hundred and eleven bales of cotton arrived at Cairo yesterday; also, ninety-one bales passed up for St. Louis.

The army worm is threatening the entire destruction of cotton in Warren county, Texas. One field of two hundred acres was destroyed in one night.

The receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the week ending August 8, amounted to nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty-five bales; stock on hand, sixty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-four bales.

The steamer Star, with three hundred and nine bales of cotton, was burned in the Red beyond tributary of the Red river two weeks since.

The schooner Excalibur, from New Orleans for Matamoros, was wrecked on Brazos bar. She proved a total loss. The crew were saved.

During the storm at Natchez, on the 31st ult., several coal barges were sunk, including one containing twenty-two thousand bushels and belonging to the Government.

The Congressional Election in Tennessee. The Nashville Press and Times of the 11th instant publishes the following:

The Representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows:

N. G. Taylor, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty; Knoxville district, Horace Maynard; Asa Faulkner over Stokes in the Chattanooga district; Nashville, W. B. Campbell; Clarksville, D. B. Thomas, West Tennessee, Colonel Hawkins over Etheridge. Faulkner, who we fear is elected over Stokes, will vote with Governor Campbell and Mr. Thomas, if they get a chance to vote at all. Maynard and Hawkins can be depended on as supporters of a liberal national policy, and we hope also Mr. Taylor. Dr. Leitch is also reported to be a good Union man. The chances of admission of our delegates are not very flattering. The Union says Colonel Hawkins is undoubtedly elected. His majority, as far as heard from, is 1,749.

Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine.

A special to the New York News from Washington, says:

The latest news from Mexico is contradictory and conflicting. One account brings the news of wide-spread disaffection among the Mexicans; who are looking, it is said, for the advent of our army as their deliverers. The other account represents the country as tranquil and well governed, and that the resources of the country are beginning to be developed. It is reported that the Administration will not much longer maintain their ambiguous position in relation to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; and that Mr. Seward will soon take a decided stand, either for the republic or for the recognition of Maximilian. One course is quite as likely to be taken as the other.

Official Report About the Cholera.

Advices received at the State Department to-day from the American Consul at Malta, states the cholera is raging there to a fearful extent.

A strict quarantine has been established at Malta, and other precautions have adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

Malta is in constant communication with England by lines of steamers, and it is possible that the contagion may now spread rapidly westward.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865. NO. 9.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY
W. W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer

the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

First—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States, to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers, that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offenses of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon, by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, or in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of uniform type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	\$1.00	2 weeks	\$6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	6 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	1 year	30.00

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offense from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES.

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Hugh M. Caldwell, of Ill.
Secretary of the Treasury—James McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

Supreme Court.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.
Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penna.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Major Gen. J. W. HAYES.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Major Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 45th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. J. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. VAUGHN.

Post Commissary, Office on N. E. Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Union Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel W. H. LITTLE.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear, Colonel Boyd.

D. C. Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.

Jon. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.

Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.

Colonel.

Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.

R. S. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank, Joint Assistants of the Secretary.

S. M. Parish and J. D. Pallen, of Wake, Clerks.

Theo. N. Ramsey, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.

Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.

Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.

C. H. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

Classical and Mathematical School.

14 MILES EAST OF RALEIGH.

THE next session of my School will commence on MONDAY JULY 31st. Board can be had in the neighborhood for a limited number of boys at 80 cents per month. Tuition per term of 20 weeks \$30.

For the present my address is Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAM C. DOUGLASS, Principal.

July 18, 1865.

24-47.

Admission to the school is free of all charges.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January \$4.00
For one month 1.00
For two months 2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their money at once who can send us the Cash in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

THE FIXING OF A DAY for the election of delegates to the State Convention by Gov. Holden, necessarily brings to mind the selection of candidates for that body and the work to be performed by it.

What shall it do? Shall it confine its deliberations to Constitutional questions, or enter upon general legislation as did the Convention of 1861?

President Johnson's object, as we gather from his Proclamation, requiring the call of said Convention, was to require such amendments to the Constitution as would induce a majority of the Congress of the United States to admit us again into full communion with the United States. For the present, secession being void, we are one of the United States, but with certain restrictions upon our rights as a State, which restrictions, he holds, the conquering States have a right to impose on the conquered States. For instance, under our present Constitution, North Carolina has a right to be represented in the Congress of the United States, by members to be elected by such voters as are entitled to vote under the present Constitution. The President holds that our rebellion has authorized him to declare this part of our Constitutional rights suspended, and also to abridge the Constitutional right of the voter; and under regulations prescribed by him to decide who may vote, and who may not vote, in selecting members of Congress. He holds that the Convention must amend our Constitution, preliminary to our re-admission into the Union; that North Carolina is now one of the United States, but not entitled to representation in Congress until members to a Convention shall be elected by such persons as he deems worthy to vote, and until the Convention, so elected, shall make certain undefined amendments to the State Constitution.

We are a conquered people; under the control of military power. We must continue under this military government until we comply with the requirements of our conquerors. It would have been simpler, and perhaps equally consistent with freedom of action on our part, if the required amendments had been written out, and submitted for ratification or rejection, to such of our people as our conquerors deemed worthy to vote. We understand, however, through undefined channels of intelligence, that fears are entertained that the emancipation proclamations of President Lincoln, may not be sustained, or that slavery in some form may hereafter be re-established in the State; and that the required amendment to our Constitution must declare slavery abolished and restrain the State from its future re-establishment. We do not understand that there is any other indispensable prerequisite.

We make no commentary upon the propriety or expediency of this policy, and for the purposes of this article, desire to be understood as entirely abstaining from the discussion of the policy of the plan prescribed by the President, our object being simply to submit our notions as to the expediency of the Convention undertaking general legislation.

Between the alternatives offered us, a continuance under military rule, or the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, we know of no diversity of sentiment. The latter alternative seems to be universally preferred.

We take it for granted that the amendment proposed to the Constitution must be ratified by a vote of the people before they become a part of the Constitution. It would seem to be improper, therefore, that the Convention go on to legislate at large under an inchoate Constitution, (their legislative acts being binding without ratification,) unless there should be some urgent and imperative necessity for such immediate legislation. Besides, two thirds of our wealth is annihilated, the whole machinery of our government is deranged. Many new and extraordinary laws have been passed within the past four years, which our best informed men have not had an opportunity to read and understand, and in many instances our legislature should have reference to these laws. These new laws and the crippled condition of our Banks suspend or arrest entirely our old plans of currency.

It is said to have been one of the wise rules of conduct of Gen. Washington, never to decide a grave question till the time arrived when it was necessary to decide: to hold his mind open to conviction from any new facts or reflections until the nature of the subject required decision.

What grave subject of legislation requires immediate action in this State?

It is hoped that the scattering resin, cotton and other property of the State which the United States allow us to glean and appropriate to the expenses of the State, may prove to be nearly adequate to pay the expenses of the State (excluding any part of the State debt) for one year.

It is pretty certain it will be adequate to pay these expenses with the addition of a small tax on a few sources of taxation yielding liberal income since the first of May last. It will therefore be unnecessary for the Convention to adopt any plan of Revenue.

It is manifest that the State cannot immediately provide for the payment of her debts. Under the orders of Gov. Holden, the Public Treasurer is required to report to the Convention a detailed statement showing all the State's indebtedness—when and how contracted, when due &c., also the condition and prospects of all the Banks, Rail Roads and Navigation companies in which the State has an interest, the condition of the Common School and Sinking Fund &c. When this body of information shall be collected, the public ought to have time to digest it, and to devise the past plans of preserving our honor, and repairing our shattered fortunes. He who is presumptuous enough, to think he can suddenly decide on the best plan of adjusting these immensely important matters is not a wise man, and candidates ought not to pledge themselves, and the people ought to reject candidates who will pledge themselves, with their present very imperfect knowledge on these momentous questions, as to what they will do. The people should elect wise and good men, who would interchange plans and discuss the subjects with minds untrammelled by premature and indiscreet pledges.

The Convention should confine itself to amendments to the constitution and such other matters as are necessarily preliminary to our full restoration to the Union, such as re-districting the State, and ordering an election for members of the House of Representatives, and causing an election and call of the General Assembly in time to elect senators, &c.

Affairs in North Carolina.

A dispatch from Raleigh, August 5th, says: Wealthy leaders of the late rebellion, who expect to control the coming State convention and political affairs of North Carolina, have for the past five weeks been giving public dinners in many counties of the State to the returned members of the late rebel armies. A committee was appointed, funds raised, and a day designated for a like display of hospitality at the county seat of this county, but as this looked like a public exhibition of approbation of rebel soldiers for their attempt to overthrow the government, it was suppressed by Major General Rizer.

The above is circulating in the Northern papers. We presume it is another missile for the Associated Press. The writer may have been misled, but the first member of the sentence is untrue as to the motives of the people. In many neighborhoods, the relatives and friends of the late Confederate soldiers who have returned home, in order to give them some testimonial of their regard and their pleasure at their safe return home, have invited them to public dinners and barbecues. The object so far as we can learn, was wholly social and personal and in no wise political. The idea of controlling the Convention or the election, we presume never entered their heads.

The sentence referring to the proposition to give the returned soldiers a dinner here, and the course adopted by Gen. Rizer, we believe is strictly true. We have heard no one object to Gen. Rizer's course, but it was generally acquiesced in upon reflection, as most prudent and proper under the circumstances.

Indeed, from the day that Gen. Sherman entered the city, to the present time, the orders of all the commanding Generals, have been approved by our citizens generally. Their propriety and judiciousness, have been almost universally admitted, and respected.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE correspondence from all parts of the State. Especially do we desire to spread before our readers, what is transpiring in the State, all local news and whatever reflects the temper of our people. We are anxious that all correspondence shall be as "rich, rare and racy" as possible, but each correspondent will please observe one thing as a *sine qua non* to the publication of any article. It is this: That all statements of facts must be literally true and capable of proof, if need be. Secondly, all allusions to others, whether of dignitaries civil or military or the people, shall be couched in most respectful language, not offending the most delicate and refined. Thirdly, that every thing shall be in good temper, not necessarily offending any one, unless truth offends. Fourthly, the name of every correspondent must be furnished us.

It matters not whether our correspondents differ with us or not, their articles shall find space, if they comply with the above requisites. We do not publish for any party or sect, but for all. Men of various opinions shall not be cut off from a hearing. Whatever correspondents write they are alone responsible for.

OUR CONTEMPORARY, the Salisbury Banner, says:

"We are pleased to see that law and order prevail through this section of the country. The civil powers are busy maintaining peace and quiet and have but few occasions to call upon the military."

We were under the impression that "order" throughout the State was preserved entirely by the military, and what of "law" there is, is an act of grace from the military arm of the Government. When Gen. Rizer calls a man to order, he generally obeys, we believe. All civil functions now exercised in the State are by the permission of the military. We are anxious that our people should bear this in mind, and not conclude because we are in-process of reaching at some day civil functions, to kick up their heels and require the military to order "halt!"

WE ARE INDEBTED to our friend Mr. Henshaw, now at Morehead City, for late New York papers

THE WILMINGTON Herald publishes an article from an exchange, on "Southern suffrage, as it was," in which it incorrectly states that the Constitution of North Carolina requires twelve months residence in the State, and owning a freehold of fifty acres for six months. This is a mistake. There is no property qualification of any kind, for a voter in the State. Formerly, the constitution required that all voters for the Senate branch of the Legislature should own fifty acres of land. The free suffrage humbug changed it some years ago. We should not be surprised if in ten years, all the advocates of free suffrage will change their tune. Should a certain contingency take place, which we hope never will, the necessity for a different basis for the Senate to that of the House, will be absolute.

THE INTIMATION is very frequently made, that there are some very bad men in this State the number however admitted to be small, who are so hostile to the government, so violent in their opposition to it and to union, who ought not to be allowed to vote. There are undoubtedly bad men in the State, but we should be glad to hear the man named, who is so hostile, that he cannot be permitted to vote under the Proclamations of the President and Gov. Holden, except those who have not been pardoned, (most of whom by the way are as good citizens as we have,) provided they are willing to take the oath prescribed. After the general pardon and amnesty by President Johnson, it does seem to us that every man is entitled to vote, except the excepted classes, who willingly and in good faith take the oath prescribed.

IT IS STATED, that the rumor has been circulated that Gov. Holden favors negro suffrage, and that he has been put to the trouble to deny it. We are not only surprised at the rumor, but more so that any one should regard it as of sufficient importance to enquire whether it was true or false. We supposed that no one would dream that any decent native North Carolinian at this juncture, would favor such a thing.

WE ARE PLEASED to acknowledge the receipt of several numbers of the *Wilmington Herald*, edited by Thos. Cook, Esq. It is well conducted and meets with deserved encouragement. We have not seen a copy of the *Dispatch* proposed to be published there yet.

THE PEOPLE AND TEACHERS of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind in this city, are now enjoying vacation. The principal W. J. Palmer, Esq., has just returned from a trip North, where we hope he was able to supply what may be needed by the institution. The military authorities have also shown a commendable interest in this institution.

Gen. Ames left the City on yesterday morning en route for his command in South Carolina. Our people who have formed his acquaintance, universally speak well of him.

Brig. Gen. Hardie, who succeeds Gen. Ames in command of this District, arrived here on Tuesday evening, and entered upon his duties on yesterday.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the speech of Gen. Harris of Virginia, on our fourth page.

The Petersburg Index says:

"Put no trust in the Raleigh correspondent of the Associated Press. He can't be believed." "An article in the *Chronicle* (Stanton's organ) of the 14th, as if speaking by authority, declares that the President does not intend to restore the great writ of habeas corpus but to continue its suspension indefinitely."

The following from the *Tribune*, commenting upon a speech of General Butler, in which he demands investigation into the ill-treatment of prisoners, is an item. Says the *Tribune*:

"We think General B. would have given still greater weight to his remarks had he demanded therein an investigation of every complaint of cruelty to prisoners, whether by Union or rebel custodians. He who can misuse a prisoner of war is a cowardly brute, unfit either to live or die. We trust every responsible complaint against either Union or rebel commandant or commissary will be investigated, and whoever is proved guilty will be treated as an outlaw and an enemy of the human race."

This is excellent. Still better is the New York *Commercial's* comments upon the *Tribune's* remarks, as follows:

"The inquiry might be extended further, and the case of those Union officers who have abused the power entrusted to them, and who have subjected our own officers and soldiers to cruel treatment in prison pens, for offences, real or fancied, against the articles of war, or their own personal dignity, might be investigated. The pamphlet of Chaplain Hudson suggests a case in point, and his allegations, if sustained, would make the base for a good cause of action. There will come a day of settlement for all these offences, whether committed by rebel officers or others."

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Owing to the inability to use the funds in the State Treasury in purchasing supplies, the appropriation made by the Legislature for the State Lunatic Asylum has been entirely useless, and it has, also, been almost impossible to procure them on the credit of the State. Some time ago, says the *Macon Telegraph*, the necessities of this institution were communicated to the commissary to issue to the institution a certain quantity of meal and bacon, and another order was recently made, directing the issue of all that might be necessary, after other means of getting subsistence should be exhausted. The friends of the poor unfortunate will with gratitude remember Gen. W. for his kindness in this particular. The inmates of the asylum, under treatment, now number about three hundred and fifty.—*Georgia paper*.

A letter from Paris received in Washington, says that great hope prevails among the French officials that there will be an American recognition of Maximilian at no distant day.

LATEST NEWS.

The President on Monday pardoned Geo. W. Mordecai and W. J. Hawkins of this State. Nothing has been heard from the Great Eastern or the Cable since the 2nd instant.

Several persons are said to have been killed by an avalanche from the mountains of Switzerland. In England much anxiety was felt about the Atlantic Cable.

The Mississippi Convention met at Jackson Miss., on the 14th. Judge Sharkey examined into the loyalty of the members and administered the oath to those who had not taken it. J. C. Sugar of Washington County was elected President, and J. S. Powers of Hinds County Secretary.

At the late election in Kentucky the charge is directly made that the military interfered to secure the election of particular persons.

Washington Matters.

We compile the following from the Washington correspondence of the Petersburg Daily Index of the 15th:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1865.

Much talk—isn't this a terrible place for talk?—prevails on the present visit of Gen'l Dick Taylor (ex-Confederate soldier) to this city. His visit is represented in a word or two—here they are: He came here from the Monumental City to avoid a special order which is now enforced in Baltimore, and says no one of the rebels, now sworn, loyal even, shall visit Baltimore unless properly papered, labelled, endorsed and marked right side up with care; and even then they shall report to some headquarters in some place in Baltimore, &c., &c., as per command, &c., &c., of somebody, and all of which the erratic General Dick did not care to do; consequently, he came over here, called on the President, and received from him a special letter of exemption from all the orders of Stanton or anybody else. Then Gen. Dick re-visited Baltimore, where he has a sister living, and re-visited Washington, and is now, doubtless, in grateful communication with Mr. Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe, on the conclusion of which visit Gen. Dick Taylor goes to Europe.

Appropos of Mr. Jefferson Davis, much has been said about his solitary situation, yet, will you believe President Johnson has said, "Why these complaints regarding Mr. Davis' loneliness? Who of his friends has yet asked to see him, to speak for him, to claim ought for him, beyond his wife?" What a sad question! Can it be possible that, in his followers of yore, not a friend remains now!

There is a diversity of opinion existing in the Cabinet with regard to the final disposition to be made of Mr. Davis' case. The President—on this—strongly favors his release, while certain members of the Cabinet demand a victim.

Mr. Davis' friends fear that his tailing health will not enable him to endure his confinement much longer.

The Mexican question continues to engross much of the daily table talk, and furnishes a ready topic for itinerant officials. It is my opinion that it will be diplomatically settled, as wise statesmanship clearly points the imprudence of spilling more barrels of blood—even if it be that of the willing Irishman or plethoric German, to say nothing of Maximilian Belgian legions or French brigades.

Our great "army of observation" on the Rio Grande will be pruned and equipped as the army en permanence.

Many gentlemen are here seeking interviews with the Brazilian Minister on the subject of emigration and colonization in Don Pedro's dominions. So far, these interviews are very slim, and their hopes of colonization less.

STARVATION AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—A letter from Memphis, Tennessee, describing the suffering and destitution at Columbia, S. C., on the authority of a gentleman just arrived from there, says:

Some of the people were assisted by the government for a few days, but when this supply was exhausted no more came, and thousands who but a few months previous, had at least the necessities of life, were now turned off to look the dreaded monster, starvation, in the face. The suffering in Columbia can never be known. My wife's aged mother, of sixty five years, who had been burned out twice in the same awful night, went to the issuing depot every day for a week, having to walk a distance of one mile and back each day, without getting a morsel of food. My little stock was so low that I had to accept the only alternative of undertaking a journey to this place, without means to carry me half the distance, and leave what provisions with her that remained. Where she got more from, God only knows.

EX-CONFEDERATES AT HAVANA.—A letter from Havana says:

"Mr. Benjamin, always in luck, personally, leaves here on the British steamer, on the 6th instant, for St. Thomas and Southampton. General J. B. Magruder will be here in the next steamer from Vera Cruz. Ex-Governor Reynolds and lady, Captain Martin of Missouri, and General R. Kirby Smith, of Florida, will remain here until they have communication with their friends and determine what to do and where to go."

CONVENTION OF COLORED BAPTISTS.—A General Association of the colored Baptist churches of Virginia is in session at Richmond. There are 45 delegates present. The Gilfield (First African) and Third churches, of this city, are represented; the first named church reports a membership of 1300; the other two number respectively 1700 and 200 members.—*Pet. Index*.

Adjutant General Thomas said in a speech at Elmira a few days since, among other things, "We are now in condition to hold our own against the world. The Monroe doctrine must be enforced: Maximilian must get out of Mexico, or we will hurry him out."

SOUTHERNERS.—The New York Times says our streets are thronged with Southerners. The theatres are full of them, the hotel steps are occupied by them. They seem to enjoy being here.

The Augusta Ga., Transcript was suspended by military authority for an "obituary notice" that was displeasing to them.

A colored woman, with a fortune of \$500,000, advertises in the Paris papers for a husband.

An attempt to burn Galveston, Texas, on the 3rd inst., resulted in a very extensive conflagration.

WANTED, 10,000 DOLLARS N. C. NEW SIXES. —ALSO— North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Back Notes. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. Brokers. au 14-1*

J. H. CRAWFORD, DENTIST, RALEIGH, N. C.

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.] INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to clean, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. aug 14,---1st Jan.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Next Door to old Stand [Express Office], FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVE received a choice and well selected stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, are now ready to supply the demand of all our friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows: Dress Goods, Calicoes, White Goods, Mourning Goods, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c., &c. Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Travelling Bags, Belts and Belt Ribbon, Cord, Whalebone, Hooks and Eyes, Thread, &c., &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!!!

A FINE assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A CHOICE lot of Family Groceries, Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Soap, Salt, Pepper, Candles, Vinegar, Spices, Pickles, Can Fruits, Sauces, Best Tongues, Boston Butter, L. mons. Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A N excellent article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Cheiving Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.

SUGAR, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate, Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY.

EXTRACTS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS! HATS!!!

WE will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

BAGGING, Rope and Twine. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

FOR anything you want and you can get supplied. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER. au 14-1*

W. ROBERT ANDREWS, FAMILY GROCER, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALO TONGUES &c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

He invites an inspection of his Stock

au 14-1*

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S,

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful; Low Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents' Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemisettes, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.

New styles and very desirable.

—A L S O—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-1*

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

Dinner to Gen. Ames.

A large number of gentlemen, embracing perhaps 250 officers of the U. S. Army, besides several of the citizens invited, were in attendance at the complimentary dinner given to Gen. Ames at the Yarrow House on Tuesday evening, by the officers of the 10th Army Corps.

Gen. Ames arrived at about 9 o'clock, his arrival being indicated by the Band, playing Hail Columbia. Immediately the whole concourse moved into the dining room, which was appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. The first thing which met the eye, was the inscription in large letters, "We welcome the Hero of Fort Fisher."

By the way, the officers and men of Gen. Ames' old Brigade and of the 2nd Division, have always claimed that honor for him, though we have observed that the Northern papers have always exclusively bestowed it upon his superior in command at the time. The table was nicely furnished in Col. Hope's best style and everything was in excellent taste and abundant. Col. Coan of the 48th N. Y. Regiment presided with dignity. Seated on his right was the distinguished guest, Gen. Ames, and on his left, Gen. Ruger, the very efficient Commander of the Department. Near at hand were most of the citizens who were invited. After a blessing was invoked, the company proceeded to discuss the elegant provisions before them, which were brought on course after course, till all were well filled. The cloth was not removed, as the papers say, but the eating being over and Col. Parker having been appointed for the occasion, Toastmaster, arose and made a brief speech and announced the first toast.

"Our distinguished guest, the hero of Fort Fisher," &c. To this Gen. Ames replied in an appropriate and feeling speech. Immense cheering. "The memory of Abraham Lincoln," was drunk in silence, all standing. "The President of the United States," was drunk with cheers. Gov. Holden was toasted, but being absent on account of his feeble health, it was responded to briefly by Col. Cannon, of the Standard, after which the Governor's letter was read.

"The Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," brought out B. F. Moore, Esq., who responded in a lengthy speech.

"The 22d Army Corps," &c., brought General Ruger to his feet, whose remarks called forth bursts of applause.

Judge Fowle, we learn also responded to a toast in his usually felicitous style. Perhaps others spoke, but as no notes have been furnished us, we are unable to report further, as we were compelled to leave at an early hour.

Every thing seemed to pass off well, and we presume all enjoyed themselves. We can only speak of the eatables. They were not bad to take.

The Newbern Times of the 14th, says: "That the valuable library of Josiah Collins, Jr., of Edenton, N. C., was to be sold that morning at the Treasury Department office. It contained about 5,000 volumes. Mr. Collins was a citizen of Washington county before the war.

Several days ago we published a paragraph from a correspondent of the Associated Press to the effect that W. P. Moore and others of Newbern were about to build a magnificent hotel in that place. The Times doubts the story. We vote to give the aforesaid correspondent of the Associated Press a bark medal for inventing a new process for the manufacture of news.

A cargo of molasses, just arrived from Cuba at Newbern, sold last Saturday at auction at 42 to 50 cents per gallon per hhd. and bbl.

Parker Quince, Esq., has been appointed Collector of the port of Wilmington, vice Daniel L. Russell, Jr., declined.

The Standard denies the rumor that Gen. Robert Ransom of Warren, and Col. Wm. Johnson of Charlotte, have been pardoned by the President.

GRANVILLE.—Hon. R. B. Gilliam, Dr. Griswold and J. S. Amis has been nominated in Granville for the Convention. Mr. Amis however declined the nomination.

P. H. Winston Jr., Esq., we learn, is a candidate for the Convention in Franklin County.

The store of Holleman, Upchurch & Co., says the Standard, was robbed the night of the 14th, (Monday), of a small sum of money, guns, &c. The rogue secreted himself up stairs in the day time, and after the store was shut robbed the money drawer, eat a few oaks, opened the window and departed. The matter might have been more serious. Look out for burglars, there may be more such characters about town.

WE LEARN from the Herald, that the government has returned to Messrs. Fulton & Price the establishment of the Wilmington Journal, and that they will soon resume its publication. We shall be glad to greet its reappearance.

Bank notes and gold are offered for sale by Messrs. J. G. Williams & Co.

LEONATIC ASYLUM.—We are glad that notwithstanding the untoward circumstances which have surrounded it, this institution has still been able to pursue its mission, under the auspices of Dr. Fisher. The number of inmates has been large and we believe there has been more sickness than usual. The military authorities have at various times assisted the institution by contributions of stores &c. It must need the fostering care of the State.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. Robert T. Glass, who was the Anti-Constitutional Amendment candidate for the Legislature in Henderson county, Ky., issued a card declining the canvass, because he had, as he says, "been waived by the military authorities that he would be arrested and imprisoned if he persisted in his candidacy; and that he will not be allowed, under any circumstances, to finish the race."

The President on Friday granted pardons to N. N. Nison, of North Carolina; Wm. T. Joynes and R. B. Bolling, of Virginia; and W. Prosthey and C. Shuckelford, of Mississippi.

Major General Alfred Howe Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, on Wednesday night received his promotion from the War Department as Major General in the regular army of the United States by brevet.

Colonel John S. Mosby, who was arrested in Alexandria last Wednesday, was released on Friday evening and ordered to go to his home, not to visit that military district again without special permission from headquarters.

The Cincinnati Enquirer contains sundry accounts of the violence of the military at the polls in Kentucky, and terrifying of loyal citizens from the polls. Strange that people can not see how easily all this may be avoided by voting the right ticket.

A parade of unemployed veteran soldiers and sailors took place in New York on Friday last. The object was to present their claims for employment to the authorities and people generally.

Speaker Colfax intimated pretty clearly to the people on the Pacific that he expected and desired to see General Grant President of the United States.

Henry B. Jenkins, paying teller of the Phoenix Bank, New York, has been arrested on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of \$250,000.

Capt. M. F. Maury has a plan for the encouragement of emigration from the Southern States to Brazil which is highly spoken of.

SLAVES FREED IN KENTUCKY.—Kentucky has furnished 28,818 black men to the army, composing thirteen regiments of infantry, four of artillery, and two of cavalry. Eight regiments of the infantry have been ordered to Texas. Under the act granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers, 24,000 have been freed. The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky, through the instrumentality of the army, is 100,864.

The Seventeenth Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to be held in Richmond, on the 20th of next month.

SOUTHERN NEGROES GOING NORTH.—Contractors from Cayuga, New York, have been in Richmond for several days past, engaging negroes to go to that place for the purpose of felling timber. The agents design employing two hundred in Richmond, over one half of which number they have already succeeded in engaging. These negroes receive one dollar per day and their board. The contractors pay their way to Cayuga, but deduct the amount from their wages.

THE MONTGOMERY AND EUPAULA RAILROAD.—The Montgomery and Eupaula Railroad company has increased its working force on the Road very largely, and it is expected that the grading as far as Union Springs will be completed during the present year.

THE EAST TENNESSEE AND VIRGINIA RAILROAD.—Regular passenger trains are now running from Knoxville to Jonesboro'. Special trains convey passengers and freight to Carter's depot, twelve miles further, which is the present terminus of the road. This leaves only twenty miles of the road not finished to Bristol, and there are only two bridges to repair to complete the whole.

The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, from Bristol to Lynchburg, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Lynchburg to Alexandria, opposite Washington, are nearly completed.

The remains of Bishop Potter, who died in California, have arrived at Philadelphia, and his funeral took place on Friday.

BANK OF AGRICULTURE.—This institution still carries on its business at the Banking House of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.

General Wade Hampton has been nominated as a delegate in Columbia, to the South Carolina Convention.

PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The first through train on this road since the 16th of August, 1864, came into Petersburg on Friday evening last.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee which recommended Mr. Lincoln, is in Washington for the purpose of securing pardon for his son, an officer of the rebel army.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—An election for directors of the eastern division of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been held in Hontsville. A force has been put to work large enough to re-open the road from Memphis to Corinth in a short time.

MANUFACTURING OPINIONS.—The letter attributed to General Sheridan in favor of driving Maximilian out of Mexico, is pronounced a hoax by the Chicago Republican. The same journal asserts that much that is attributed to General Grant on that and kindred subjects, is pure invention. The non-speechifying General can easily be misrepresented in this way. The talking ones have too many hearers as witnesses to render it possible.

The West is calling loudly for retrenchment in Government expenditures. The Cincinnati Gazette—black as charcoal in politics—says "we want no standing preparation for future wars. The genius of the people will be sufficient for that. Our Government will be compelled to introduce strict economy in every department of the service; in order to endure the burdens that the rebellion has brought."

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF THE STATES.—According to the act approved July 27, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay to the Governor of any State, or his duly authorized agents, the cost, charges and expenses, properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Under this act claims have been filed by the several States in the office of the Third Auditor, and amount, in toto, to \$27,710,864.

THE NEW ARMY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says the permanent military establishment of the country will be organized on the following basis: General officers one general, five lieutenant generals, fifty major generals, and seventy-five brigadier generals. The strength of the army will be as follows: Regular infantry, 45,000; regular cavalry, 14,000; regular artillery, 12,000; colored troops, 50,000; Hancock's corps, 30,000; Veteran Reserve Corps, 35,000; to tal, 177,000 men.

"You do wrong to fish on Sunday," said a clergyman to a lad he saw so doing. "Well, sir," replied the boy, "it can't be much harm, for I ain't cotched nothing."

THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.—Bishop Andrew of the M. E. Church South, is laboring to maintain the organization of that body. He issued the following circular at Selma, Alabama, on the 5th:

I expect, God willing, to meet the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Columbus, Georgia, on the 16th of August next. We wish the several annual conferences to meet at their appointed places during the approaching fall and winter, and to elect their delegates to the general conference, to meet on the first of April next—the place to be published hereafter. I understand that it is reported in many places that the Church South is entirely disorganized and dead, and that some of our friends are preparing to administer on her effects. To all such we say she still lives, and believes herself capable of managing her own affairs. Our regular operations have been hindered during the war, but now, through God's mercy, we have peace and purpose to return to our appropriate work of spreading spiritual holiness through these lands.

Mr. Wm. C. Rives.—Ex-Senator Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, whose application for pardon was filed at Washington a few days since, in the Attorney-General's office, has received from the President permission to visit the North during the pendency of his application. The conditions of the permit are that Mr. Rives shall report and give his parole to General Van Allen, at the residence of the latter on the Hudson.

In these nights, the following remark, which a distinguished divine recently made may be in season: "I don't mind so much," said he, "about the mosquitoes biting me, if they would not always say grace before meat."

Appointments of Quarterly Meetings for Raleigh District—3rd Round.

Aug. 19, 20, Chapel Hill and Hillsboro', at Chapel Hill.
Sept. 2, 3, Louisville.
9, 10, Tar River, at Banks.
16, 17, Person Circuit.
23, 24, Orange.
30 Oct. 1, Wake, at Rolesville.
Oct. 7, 8, Raleigh.
N. F. REID, P. E.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold \$1 40; Silver 1 35.
Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.
New York Exchange—Small discount.
N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planter's, Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12 1/2 to 15.
Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.
Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

August 17, 1865.
FLOUR—family, 9 50 to 10 40.
Extra Superfine, 9 00 to 9 50.
Superfine, 8 50 to 9 00.
COARSE—per bushel, 80 to 1.
BROWN—per pound, 08 to 25.
LARD—per pound, 18 to 20.
BUTTER—per pound, 30 to 40.
CORNMEAL—(Spring), 25 to 35.
EGGS—per dozen, 25 to 35.
CABBAGE—retail, per pound, 40 to 50.
APPLES—green, per bushel, 50 to 1.
PEACHES—green, per bushel, 50 to 1.
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel, 50 to 1.
ONIONS—per bushel, 75 to 1.
BEET—on hoof, per pound, 8 to 10.
retail, 12 1/2 to 20.
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail) 15 to 20.
MEAL—per bushel, (street price), 45 to 50.
COFFEE—per pound, (retail), 35 to 40.
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound, 30 to 35.
White Coffee, 30 to 35.
Light Brown, 25 to 30.
Common Brown, 20 to 25.
PEAS—red and white, per bushel, 70 to 75.
FOOD—per cwt, 1 to 1 25.
OATS—in sheaf, 75 to 1.
HAY—new crop, per cwt., 50 to 75.
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactory), 20 to 50.
COTTON—in bale, per cwt., 30 to 32.
COTTON YARN—per bunch, 2 50 to 3.
BERWAX—per pound, 18 to 20.
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound, 24 to 25.
LAMB—per head, 2 to 2 50.
retail, per pound, 12 1/2 to 20.
SALT—per bushel, 2 to 2 50.
FLAXSEED—per bushel, 75 to 80.
SYRUP—per pound, by the keg, 10 to 12 1/2.
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon, 1 to 1 1/2.
RICE—per pound, 20 to 25.
Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

\$4,000 NOTES ON THE BANK N. C.
6,000 Notes on the Bank of Cape Fear.
1,000 Notes on the Bank of Charlotte.
5,000 Miscellaneous.
5,000 Old Coin.
Aug 17-18 JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers.

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

In obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.
Aug 16-65 J. J. FERRILL, Clerk.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.
Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-65

A Valuable Work!

NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

BY PROFESSOR KIMMONS.

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DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF VIRGINIA AND WHAT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BRIG. GENERAL HARRIS' SPEECH.

At Spotsylvania C. H., Va., during the organization of the Court, Brig. Gen. Harris, commanding the U. S. forces in that district, by request, delivered a speech to the citizens. As it is significant, and no doubt presents the views and purposes of the Government, we make some extracts from it. Gen. Harris is himself a Virginian. Gen. H. said:

It is not the purpose of the Government to hold your people under military restraint any longer, than it will be necessary to do so in order to secure the great results of the unfortunate war through which we have just passed. But the Government would be recreant to its high trusts if it failed to secure the results of the contest. I will point out to you, said the General, the rocks that lie in your course, and on which you may, if ignorant, dash your back. There are some who will tell you that the contest will be again transferred to the field of politics. This, said the General, can not be allowed. Where any contest has been submitted to the arbitrament of arms, that decision should be final, because there is no other tribunal to which it can be adjourned. And it would be wrong if the Government should again allow the contest to be transferred back to the field of politics, with the probability that after many years of varying results, it would again lead to bloodshed and strife.

I am, said General H., a Virginian, and went with the Government of the United States in this struggle in obedience to the dictates of my conscience; but now that the war is over, I yearn over you, and pray that you may be restored to peace and prosperity; but it is due to candor that I should tell you that the eyes of the Government of the United States and of the whole Northern people are upon you. They suspect you. Now, if you can satisfy them that this question of slavery will never again be transferred back to the field of politics, you will be well treated and restored to all your rights. This, I am sure, is the sentiment of the Government and people. The men on both sides, who have fought each other, know how to appreciate each other, and I tell you, said the General, there is nothing in the sentiments of the masses, North or South, to hinder the restoration of fraternal intercourse.

At Appomattox Courthouse, in one hour after the surrender, I saw Northern and Southern men mingle freely. I noticed this, said the General, in order to see what were the chances for reconstruction. Now, said the General, there is no trouble about your people getting back into the Union, but the Government is watching to see who will be entrusted with the ship of State, what course you will pursue. The Government wants you to throw overboard the old politicians, and to go among the masses into the laboring, the working classes, and select your representative men. The idea that the people of the South intend to combine with the Copperhead peace party of the North, who stink in the nostrils of honest loyal men, will tend to keep you under military control. For if this contest is again to revert back to the arena of politics, it is easy to see that the end is not yet.

I will briefly point out the course which you should adopt; but don't understand me as dictating to you. In the beginning of the summer I was two months in Washington, and had an opportunity of conversing with the leading men from all sections, and I know what they want and fear. If you will elect men who will go to Richmond this winter and vote for the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and then alter your code in keeping with it, and elect the right kind of men (i. e., those not responsible for the war and its prosecution) to Congress, you will get along well; but if you should elect men to office who, though acknowledging to be dead and themselves tired of the war, yet cling to their old notions, and are unwilling to give up slavery, no representatives from Virginia will, I am sure, be admitted to Congress. This will be a terrible thing, and I urge you to elect men to Congress against whom there can be no objection. If you do this, the military will be withdrawn—and I am sure you are anxious to see this done. Men of this character, if elected, will have the confidence of the Government, and the election of such men will give the Government and the people of the North confidence in the honest purpose of the Southern people. The Government, you no doubt think, might take the soldiers away—perhaps it might do it, and miss it.

The people of Virginia can restore Virginia to greater prosperity than she ever before enjoyed. Your county town ought to have to-day over one hundred thousand people in it. With nothing but her manufacturing and commercial advantages, Lowell, situated in a sterile country has a population of one hundred thousand, and yet it is not an half century old Richmond has to-day more natural resources than New York, and yet New York has twenty times the population of Richmond. What is the cause of this? If you will compare the progress of the two sections by a careful examination of the census returns, you will discover the cause. Coerced labor will not do. You must supply some incentive to labor, otherwise it will not be profitable.

The freedom of the negroes has been so sudden that it must be, to some extent injurious to both

master and slave. The change has been made but it is unalterable, and the consequences must be met. The question is not everywhere what shall become of the freedmen. The best policy would probably be to separate the races; but this cannot be done. You have no separate country in which to colonize them. You could not even take South Carolina, wicked as she has been, because the people own the lands, and you could not drive them out. In my opinion this is the remedy: there is a demand for labor, and especially negro labor. Then, how can their labor be made available? The Government has said to them you are men, and freedmen, and having said this, they must be protected. The negroes have had no agency in getting their freedom. It has been gotten for them. The negro has been passive all the time. The way to treat the negroes is to deal with them in a wise, liberal and conciliatory manner. Make them as intelligent and industrious as you can, and offer them every inducement that a liberal, enlightened and just policy can present.

The negroes should be made intelligent, useful, honest and upright, and the next generation may be made equal to the laboring white people of this generation in those respects. Even now there are some honest, intelligent, useful ones among them. These you respect. Make them all of this class.

Tell them if they make good crops you will give them a good part of it—pursue this policy, and in ten years you farmers will be making more money than ever before. You'll do better in paying them fair compensation than by getting their labor for nothing, for it is susceptible of demonstration, beyond a doubt, that slave labor is the most costly in the world. Ten years hence there will not be twenty men in Virginia who would accept slavery, though now these views are novel, and perhaps unacceptable to you. Truth will remain, no matter how much you ignore it. Pharaoh, when the Israelites were freed, following them in the Red Sea, was submerged, and such will be the fate of all who attempt to follow slavery in order to revive it. Slavery was the cause of this war, it is incompatible with democratic institutions, and the loyal people of the North are determined that it shall never be revived.

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GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

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BEAUTIFUL BELT RIBBONS,

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au 8-11 J. KINSEY.

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T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.

G. W. DILL, Merchants City. au 8-11

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies; but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds 5 cents

AFFIDAVIT 5 cents

IN suit or legal proceedings, 5 cents

AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents

ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument, 5 cents

Of patent right, 5 cents

BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand, 2 cents

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, INLAND—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 cents

For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, 5 cents

BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America, exempt

Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports, 10 cents

BILL OF SALE—of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, Exceeding \$1,000, for each \$500, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

Of personal property (other than ship or vessel), 5 cents

BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage), 10 cents

Official, 10 cents

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is \$1,000 or less, 50 cents

Where the money recoverable exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage), 5 cents

Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents

CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding \$100, 5 cents

Of stock in an incorporated company, 5 cents

General, 5 cents

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public, 5 cents

Of search of records, 5 cents

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents

That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cents

Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than \$50, and not exceeding \$50, 10 cents

Exceeding \$50, and not exceeding \$1,000, 25 cents

Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents

CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents

Of N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.)

CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents

CONTRACT—(See Agreement) 10 cents

CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, 10 cents

For every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, 10 cents

ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding \$100 in value, 25 cents

Exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents

In value, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500 in value, 10 cents

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses, 50 cents

GALLONS RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents

POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cents

To vote at election of incorporated company, 10 cents

To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate, 10 cents

For any other purpose, 50 cents

PROBATE OF WILL—of letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed \$4,000, 10 cents

For every additional \$2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 50 cents

Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees are each subject to stamp duty of 10 cents

PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft, 25 cents

FROM SURETY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland), 5 cents

Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note, 5 cents

RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding \$20, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents

TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage, 10 cents

Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance, 10 cents

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding \$500 in value, 10 cents

Exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$1,000, 20 cents

Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10 cents

For any goods, &c., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents

WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents

Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is \$100, or over, 50 cents

Upon every confusion of judgment or cognovit, for \$100, or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents

Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents

Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed \$100, 25 cents

When the amount exceeds \$100, 50 cents

INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or bills, does not exceed \$10, 10 cents

Exceeding \$10, and not exceeding \$50, 20 cents

INSURANCE—Life—when the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000, 25 cents

Exceeding \$1,000, and not exceeding \$5,000, 50 cents

Exceeding \$5,000, 10 cents

LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed \$200 per annum, 50 cents

Exceeding \$200, for each additional \$100, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$200, 50 cents

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance, 50 cents

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.

MEASURES RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cents

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 50 cents

MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500, 50 cents

Exceeding \$500, for every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$500, 50 cents

PAWNERS' CHECKS, 5 cents

PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than \$35, 50 cents

Costing more than \$35, and not exceeding \$50, 10 cents

For every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50, 10 cents

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp, or stamps, if he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ; viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c., in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The Jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

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au 8-11

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,

July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 19.

Numerous complaints having been made about the reckless manner in which horses are driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or officer found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of,

Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,

3d U. S. Cavalry, Post Adj't.

GEO. E. AYER, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V., Post Adj't.

au 7-11

Headq's Department of N. Carolina,

ARMY OF THE OHIO,

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,

No. 63.

SUFFICIENT time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the so-called Confederate service to remove all badges, military buttons, braid, cord, or other articles designating rank, as required by general orders and a proper respect for the Government of this country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on, five days after the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken off them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the wearers of their ignorance of this order), and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to wear such insignia.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. ROBERT,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,

Maj. & Asst. Adj't. General.

au 7-11

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"W. WILD BATTLE RIGHT THAN IN PRESIDENT."

Henry Clay.

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on an entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art. Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmy days. It will be issued daily, semi-weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary, moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large columns, form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way